Teaching *NeuroImages*: Craniofacial fibrous dysplasia

Loss of vision after head trauma

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Figure 1 CT brain, bone window setting, axial view

Extensive homogeneous ground-glass appearance involving the frontal, orbital, sphenoidal, nasal, and ethmoidal bones on the left.

A 24-year-old woman presented with blurred vision of her left eye 1 hour after a mild head trauma. Examination revealed left-sided exophthalmos and left side 20/40 vision with relative afferent pupillary defect. CT (figure 1) and MRI scan (figure 2) revealed ground-glass bone abnormalities involving the left frontal, orbital, and sphenoidal bones causing

compression of the left optic nerve, all pathognomonic of fibrous dysplasia (FD). FD is a rare slowly progressive benign disorder where normal bone is replaced with abnormal fibrous tissue.¹ IV methylprednisolone was given to treat supposed posttraumatic edema around the left optic nerve. The patient's vision normalized.

Figure 2 T1-weighted contrast-enhanced MRI brain, coronal and axial view

Compression of the left optic nerve between the orbital apex and optic chiasm.

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AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

F. Sarihan: patient management and drafting the manuscript. K.M. Kasius: patient management, revising the manuscript for content, and final approval of the manuscript.

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REFERENCE

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